Negro Year Book-1931

Comments on.

The New Negro Year Book

The fine record set for the past decade by the "Negro Year Book, an Annual Encyclopedia of the Negro" is wail maintaine in the 1931-1932 edition, just published by the Tuskegee Normal and Industial Institute.

Every phase of life among Colored American Citizens, and a sufficiently comprehensive outline of the activities and interests of Negroes in other countries, is well covered by factual statements based on official souces. Where opinions in regard to facts are presented, they are quoed from accepted leaders of our people, and not given as athose of the compiler, Monroe N. Work. The self-effacement shown by Dr. Work is literally a case of the humble being exalted, because the excellence of his selection cannot fail to redound to his credit among careful students who use his book.

A few things have been included that this reviewer would have left out, and more have been left out that he would have included. For example, one might well argue that the list of periodicals published by or for Negroes should be classified as to type; for example, general newspapers, literary magazines, technical publicati , etc. Instead, the classification is purely geographical. ikewise, one might think that the labor unions in which Colored Americans are at present organized—pitiably few as they are—should be listed with the many other types of groups given.

These, however, are minor points. Any real criticism rests not upon the compiler, ut upon the activities pi ured. One may not like to see, for instance, that many of our influential citizens are turning away from the Republicans, who have sold them out, to the Democrats, who have also sold them out. One may not like to see that others—luckily not many—have gone Communist, and thus placed themselves in position to get killed to further an alien propaganda which purposely makes martyrs of the desperate so that it may give spice to street corner harangues. But the duty of a good reporter is to set forth the facts, and facts these are, whether one likes them or not.

And one must point out with sorrow that social and economic stupidity is confined to no race. Ethiopian, Mongolian, Caucasian all seem blind to the fact that the only present hope is for the workers of the world, forgetting differences of color to unite against our present stupid capitalist system in which men starve because they grow too much food. The sooner we band together to build by peaceful means a new order that will produce for use and not for pro[illegible]

NEGRO YEAR BOOK COMES OFF PRESS

8-24-31

Eighth Edition Has Many New Features, Tuskegee Editor Declares

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Aug. 23.—(Special)—The eighth edition of the Negro Year Book, compiled by the department of records an research of Tuskegee Institute, has just come from the Tuskegee Institute press, and is ready for distribution, according to its editor, Monroe N. Work.

The Negro Year Book continues to be the standard work of reference on all matters relating to and is the most extensively used compendium of information on the negro. It provides a comprehensive and impartial view of the events affecting the negro and the progress he is making throughout the world. This edition of the year book represents a radical departure from previous editions in both content and in assembly of matter. It is printed on a better grade of paper in double columns with suitable and easily distinguished headings and contains more than 500 pages. All the changes will make for easier reading and quicker reference.

The book review division is elaborated upon, and sections in it are under 15 headings. The reviews of the books are further classified according to the subjects dealt with.

All sections are enlarged but the one dealing with Africa has been increased very extensively. Subjects dealt with in this section are forced labor, slavery, independent governments, European powers and the problems of races, Africa and interracial cooperation. The section dealing with the negro in politics is one of the most interesting sections in the new edition.

The present year book, as was true of the previous ones, is in a form suitable to the needs of both the general reader and the student. The book is also especially adapted for use in schools and other places where historical and sociological courses on the negro are given.

Book Review

A Two-Dollar Mine

Amsterdam News 9-30-31 New York, N.Y.

NEGRO YEAR BOOK, an Annual Encyclopedia of the Negro: 1931-1932. Monroe N. Work, editor. Published by The Negro Year Book Publishing Co., Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Price $2.00.

YOU MAY REMEMBER the old quotation about the dependence of big things upon small ones. It is something about a country losing a war because it lost a town. The town was lost because the man who could have saved it couldn't reach it. He failed to reach it because his horse went lame. The horse was lame because it had lost a shoe, which in turn was lost for want of a good nail. In short, the war was lost because a nail was lacking in a horseshoe.

Similarly, many a good argument is lost for want of specific citation. The debater may know he is right; but he cannot get his point over because, for the moment, he cannot lay his hand upon incontrovertible proof, upon the nail that would clinch the debate. Imagine an argument in a club, where a group of colored men are speculating upon the future of the Negro A dark man from Boston comes in and defiantly asserts that he is not a Negro.

"What do you think you are—a white man?" growls someone, and an argument is on. What is a Negro? A dozen different definitions are offered, all of them fitting the gentleman from Boston, who, nevertheless, holds out staunchly, challenging them for proof. But they have nothing to prove what they say. Finally a man suggests that, instead of disputing all night, they look up the question in the Negro Year Book. They look blank, and ask him what is the Negro Year Book.

"It is a time-saver, a trouble-saver, and a talk-saver," he replies. "It is not merely a chronicle of what the Negro has done in the past year; it is a general encyclopedia of all that he has ever done, or had done to him."

The Negro Year Book is compiled by the department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute, under the editorship of Monroe N. Work, the director of the department. Ten years ago it was a paper-backed, haphazard mass of statistics that sold for thirty-five cents and commanded little attention. Today it is an imposing, gilt-lettered, systematically arranged volume that costs you two dollars and is consulted everywhere. No school should be without it, nor should any church, club, society, home, or barber shop. It should be in the hands of everybody who is at all interested in the Negro.

Amsterdam News

This year's edition is especially compendious. It is divided into eight parts. Of its 538 pages, 349 deal with the Negro in the United States. First, it gives an outline of the many movements for interracial co-operation, and an account of the National Association of Colored Women. Then it prints a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln. This is followed by a discussion of racial consciousness, defining the New Negro and reporting the arguments advanced for and against capitalizing the word Negro. Nineteen years of the Negro's struggle for civil rights are summarized, and the resolutions of the 1930 meeting of the N. A. A. C. P. are given, besides the results of the Durham Fact-Finding Conference. 9-30-31

The multifarious discriminations against Negroes are taken up in 70 pages, with reports of court cases. The records of the agitation for and against the intermarriage of the races is detailed, with a description of the racial integrity laws passed by Southern and Western states. The variation of these laws shows how confused is the public mind in certain states.

The Negro in politics is given forty pages. The progress in property owning made by the Negro in the past sixty-four years is also tabulated. Then there are chapters on the Negro in agriculture, in business, in athletics, in universities, and in invention. Negro labor, the church, education, crime, lynching, mortality, art and literature are all treated. There is the Negro's history in slavery, as well as his military record from the Revolutionary War to the present day. Then nearly 20 pages deal with the numbers and distribution of the Negro population of the United States.

The rest of the book takes up the Negro in other countries. The Latin American Negro's figures are presented, with detailed information of the West Indies, of Santo Domingo and Haiti. J. A. Rogers discusses the amount of color prejudice in Europe, and Richard T. Lapiere, a white man, reports his study of it.

The world's interest in Negro art is reflected in this book in a division devoted to the Negro in music, drama, painting, and poetry. The sixth part of the book is given to literature relating to the Negro, reviewing books published since 1925. The material of the seventh part is a directory of Negro newspapers, agencies, fraternal organizations, towns and settlements, hospitals and nurse training schools, social service centers and Southern institutions for Negro juvenile delinquents.

The last division presents statistics showing the racial distribution of mankind. The entire population of the earth is estimated at two billion, of whom 900,000,000 are yellow, 854,000,000 are white, and 246,000,000 are black. Of the black, 160,000,000 are in Africa, 50,000,000 in Southern Asia, 2,500,000 in the Pacific Islands, over 19,000,000 in North America and 14,000,000 in South America.

To cover so much ground in one book speaks volumes for the indefatigable patience and labor of the compilers and editors. Two dollars for a book like this is a low price indeed.

—AUBREY BOWSER.

New Negro Year Book

NEGRO YEAR BOOK, an Annual Encyclopedia of the Negro: 1931-1932. Monroe N. Work, editor. Published by The Negro Year Book Publishing Co., Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Price $2.00

Montgomery Advertiser

The fine record set for the past decade by the "Negro Year Book, an Annual Encyclopedia of the Negro," is well maintained in the 1931-1932 edition, just published by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Every phase of life among Colored American citizens, and a sufficiently comprehensive outline of the activities and interests of Negroes in other countries, is well covered by factual statements based on official sources. Where opinions in regard to facts are presented, they are quoted from accepted leaders of our people, and not given as those of the compiler, Monroe N. Work. The self-effacement shown by Dr. Work is literally a case of the humble being exalted, because of the excellence of his selection cannot fail to redound to his credit among careful students who use his book. 10-10-31

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And one must point out with sorrow that social and economic stupidity is confined to no race. Ethiopian, Mongolian, Caucasian, all seem blind to the fact that the only present hope is for the workers of the world, forgetting differences of color, to unite against our present stupid capitalist system in which men starve because they grow too much food. The sooner we band together to build by peaceful means a new order that will produce for use and not for profit, the sooner we will be able to read a "Negro Year Book" which will proclaim freedom for the oppressed.

Negro Year Book

The copy of the Negro Year Book for 1931-1932 is the eighth edition of that invaluable publication. It is a magnificent piece of work, really an encyclopedia in brief of all that concerns the Negro in this country. No words can adequately portray the inestimable value of this production. Monroe N. Work, director Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the editor, has proved, though strange as it may seem, his ability to break his own wonderful records. The price is only $2. That amount is within reach of all who are interested in such matters and the book should be owned by everyone claiming or desiring, to possess knowledge of the American Negro.

THE NEGRO YEAR BOOK, edited by Dr. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, Director Department of Records and Research, is brimful of information and should be in the hands of every person interested in Negro progress and development. This eighth edition is a distinct change in form and content of previous editions. It is a standard work of reference on all matters pertaining to the Negro, and is of great credit to the workmanship of Dr. Work.

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The present year book, as was true of the previous ones, is in a form suitable to the needs of both the general reader and the student. The book is also especially adapted for use in schools and other places where historical and sociological courses on the Negro are given.

ANNUAL NEGRO YEAR BOOK READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

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NEW NEGRO YEAR BOOK OFF PRESS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 30 — (CNS) — The Negro Year Bock, an annual encyclopedia of the Negro, edited by Monroe N. Work, director of the Department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute has been published recently. This is the eighth edition of the annual and is published for the current year 1931-32.

The annual consisting of 544 pages, together with a cerefully worked out index, deals with every phase of Negro endeavor and contains many interesting and vital facts. The book is divided into eight major divisions: The Negro in the United States; The Negro in Latin America; The Negro in Europe; The Negro in Africa; The Negro in Poetry and Fine Arts, Literature on the Negro, Directory of Negro Newspapers, and News Agencies, and, Statistics Showing the Racial Distribution of Mankind.

Under each of these major portions are numerous sub-divisions dealing with a wealth of material on the progress and welfare of colored people as well as a number of historical data concerning the race. The book, which is recognized as the outstanding annual on the Negro, is a Tuskegee Institute publication.

Work's Year Book Is Off The Press

Tuskegee, Ala.—(CNS)—The Negro Yeark Book, an annual encyclopedia of the Negro, edited by Monroe N. Work, director of the department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute, has been published recently. This is the eighth edition of the annual and is published for the current year, 1931-32.

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Negro Year Book - 1931-32 Edition

Comments on

Handbook of a Race

The Negro Year Book, 1931-32. By Prof. Monroe N. Work. Negro Year Book Company, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. 544 pages. $2.00.

THE *Negro Year Book* is an encyclopedic work so voluminous and inclusive as completely to elude hazy generalization. It must be seen to be appreciated.

Nor will a casual "once over" suffice; one must study the *Year Book* carefully and at length to realize its remarkable scope and value. It is an indispensable guide for those who are seriously interested in the Negro's background, his history, his achievements, his present status in America and throughout the world. This new edition is far and away the most complete and best arranged of the series.

Under the heading "The Negro in the United States," there are 25 chapters dealing with such interesting topics as population, industry, agriculture, business, politics, religion, crime, mortality history and progress, discrimination, segregation, race consciousness, racial integrity and interracial cooperation. (Professor Work, true to his fine spirit and philosophy of racial adjustment put the last-named chapter first.) Add to this section of the book parts five, six and seven, treating of Negro achievement in art literature and other fields, and one has by far the most complete interesting and valuable compilation of facts about American Negroes ever undertaken.

Naturally one would not expect in the same volume an equally complete survey of conditions in other lands, but there are nearly a hundred double-column pages packed with information on the conditions of Negroes abroad, including a particularly full treatment of the situation in South Africa.

To sum up, one may say that Professor Work has produced a remarkable and distinctly creditable volume, and one absolutely essential to every person who needs to have at hand the important facts in the vast field which it covers.

R. B. ELEAZER

NEGRO YEAR BOOK. *An Annual Encyclopedia of the Negro, 1931-32.* Edited by Monroe N. Work. Negro Year Book Publishing Co., Tuskegee Institute, Ala. $2.00. 6 x 9⅛; xv + 544; 1931.

This standard reference book, now in its eighth edition, is divided into the following parts: the Negro in the United States; the Negro in Latin America; the Negro in Europe; the Negro in Africa; the Negro in poetry and fine arts; literature on the Negro; directory of newspapers, agencies and organizations; and statistics showing racial distribution of mankind. Much of it is a record of praiseworthy achievement against great difficulties and may remind us that the day is getting nearer when, in the words of one Negro editor, "the Negro shall add his quarto to American civilization."

The Negro Year Book, 1931-1932. Edited by Monroe N. Work. Tuskegee Institute. $2.00.

The eighth edition of the Negro Year Book, the standard reference work on the Negro for both the general reader and the student, shows distinct improvement over former issues, especially in the arrangement of matter. The subject matter is divided into well organized parts. The first four parts deal respectively, with the Negro in the United States, Latin America, Europe and Africa. Part five deals with the Negro in poetry and the fine arts. Then follow fifty pages of excellent brief reviews of books on or relating to the Negro, published from 1925 to 1930. Part eight is a directory of Negro newspapers, agencies, and organizations. The last part shows the racial distribution of mankind.

Of especial interest to religious educators is the summary of the conclusion and recommendation of the various Commissions and Conferences that are studying and fostering inter-racial cooperation. One of the most promising of such organizations is the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which was organized in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1918, and which is composed of about 100 Southerners, both white and colored. This Commission, while believing that its results thus far are gratifying, finds that certain new approaches are necessary. It now wants to attack the tradition-bound mass mind by doing something effective to improve the economic, educational, and juridical conditions in the rural black-belt, by introducing into the school system instruction designed to create objective and open-minded interracial attitudes, by safeguarding the economic future of the Negro, and by the scientific study of segregation. But most significant is the committal of the Commission to the effort to find means by which intelligence and character, irrespective of race, may participate legally in the rights and duties of citizenship. This is basic, and without it all other efforts at interracial comity are mere kid-glove contacts, well meaning but of little effect.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
GAZETTE

JUN 14 1932

A NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA

While the Negro Year Book is an institution of years' standing, there has been no adequate encyclopedia of the Negro up to the present time. To fill this long felt want, a board of directors has been formed which is planning such a work.

The board is composed of both whites and Negroes in equal proportion, and the two editors will be respectively of each race. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes is chairman of the board, which includes Major Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. William Anthony Aery, director of school of education at Hampton Institute, Professor Benjamin Brawley of Howard University, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, director of publications and research of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University, Professor James Weldon Johnson, professor of Creative Literature, Fisk University, and others of equal note.

Dr. Stokes, canon of Washington Cathedral since 1924, is one of the world's leaders in religious and uplift work, a writer and a scholar, as well as a worker. His determination is to have the encyclopedia devoted mainly to the American Negro, but with important related topics regarding those in Africa and elsewhere.

While plans are already under way, the actual work will not begin, it is thought, for a year or more. Meanwhile, preliminary preparations will go on and a foundation laid which will assure the success of the undertaking.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, president of the commission on interracial co-operation, is also a member of the board, and all who are interested in interracial good will and fellowship cannot fail to feel that the move is a good one.

The progress of the Negro since his emancipation is a revelation of his ability and intellectuality. In achieving the honors and success which he has won in many fields, he has but come into his own.

And while at times his progress may seem slow, that is, as it affects the great mass of these people in America, considering his handicaps and disadvantages, it has been phenomenally rapid.

What the next 5 years may mean to the Negro, it is difficult to foretell. Yet it is a foregone conclusion that he will not stand still, neither will he turn back. He has set his face and foot forward and he will continue to march along the road toward further progress.

Anything that keeps this progress before the public, that keeps the public informed of the doings of Negro leaders and of the advance in art, literature, science and other lines of the people as a whole and as individuals will react to their own and to our good.

For this and other reasons, such a work as is planned should be welcomed and should find its place on the shelves of all public libraries and schools and institutions. In that way we may become familiar with it to the broadening of our own knowledge and the credit of those of whom it will tell.

20 Years Ago

Files of The Savannah Tribune

JULY 6, 1912

Pythian Grand Lodge to meet in Columbus next week.

Wilson and Marshall nominated by the Democrats at Baltimore.

Jack Johnson declared winner over Jim Flynn at Las Vegas, N. M., July 4th.

Business and professional men to have a competitive game of baseball.

Negro year Book published.

Annual outing of the Frances E. W. Harper literary and social circle ar Beaufort a success.

Mrs. M. M. Mells died suddenly Thursday afternoon. Funeral this afternoon from F. B. B. Church.

Based on figures from the negro yearbook, 1931, and the United States census of 1930, the story of negro progress is told, "after 64 years:"

	1866	1930
Religious Progress.		
Number of churches	100	42,000
Number of communicants	600,000	5,200,000
Number of Sunday schools	1,000	36,000
Number of Sunday school pupils	50,000	2,130,000
Value of church property	$1,500,000	$200,000,000
Educational Progress.		
School for higher education	15	800
Teachers in all schools	600	56,000
Percent literate	10%	83.7%
Annual expenditures for all education	$700,000	$61,700,000
Amount given by negroes	$30,000	$5,500,000
Economic Progress.		
Homes owned	12,000	750,000
Businesses conducted	2,100	70,600
Farms operated	20,000	1,000,000
Wealth accumulated	$20,000,000	$2,600,000,000

Sixty per cent of American negroes live in the country. This is true in spite of the fact that large numbers have migrated to such cities as Birmingham, Atlanta, Washington, D. C.; Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and New York city.

NEGRO YEAR BOOK WIDELY DISTRIBUTED

Schools Use It As Reference Book

Tuskegee, Institute, Ala., Aug 5—That the Negro Year Book fulfilled a long felt demand for accurate facts on questions concerning the Negro, can be seen from Dr. Work's announcement that overly twenty-five hundred copies of the first edition have already been sold. This demand has been from whites, as well as Negroes, thruout the entire world.

The book has been well received by the foreign and domestic press Reviews have appeared in such foreign papers as the Frankfort Times of Frankfort, Germany; the United India and Indian States Delhi, India; L'Independance, Belge, Belgium; The Gold Coast Times, West Africa; La Geographic, Society De Geographic, Paris and the Pacific Affairs, Hawaii.

The press and periodicals of this country have also received the publication with enthusiasm. The World Tomorrow in its March issue says in part: "It is an indispensable guide for those who are seriously interested in the Negro's background, his history, his achievements, his present state in America and throughout the world."

The large percentage of orders have come from white people. Many universities such as the University of Chicago and Johns Hopkins University are using this work for a standard reference book in some of their courses on social problems. Most of the larger libraries, both school and public, also keep it as one of their valuable references books.

Dr. Work described the purpose of the Negro Year Book in the following manner: "The Negro Year Book performs the unique service to the race of setting forth facts relating to the present condition of Negroes throughout the world. It notes the progress they are making the problms which confront them and the efforts which are being made to bring about a better understanding between the races. Before the Year Book, there were many vague speculations but no facts. The Year Book simply presents the facts of race relation and race progress without comment."

Tho he has received many compliments for his work on the Year Book, Dr. Work considers the finest tribute one that came from an old colored man. This man wrote that he had two books which he read—the Bible and the Negro Year Book. The Year Book, he said, could be used both defensively and offensively. When he argued with white people about the Negro's progress he quoted it and when he argued with Negroes about their lack of progress he also quoted it. Thus as with the Bible many things can be proved from the facts presented in the book. Recently permission has been granted to Mrs. Charlotte Rou of Frankfort, Germany, to translate the Year Book into German. Dr. Karl W. Brehm, director, Institute de Traduciones, Valencia, Spain has been granted permission to translate the book into French, Spanish and Esperanto.

The not widely read or appreciatedby the race as a whole, this publication is one that fulfills the highest of scientific standards and is an achievement of which the race can well be proud.

Negro Year Book Meets Widespread Demand For Information On Race

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IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

By C. Leslie Frazier

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The press and periodicals of this country have also received the publication with enthusiasm. The World Tomorrow in its March issue says in part: "It is an indispensable guide for those who are seriously interested in the Negro's background, his history, his achievements, his present state in American and throughout the world."

The large percentage of orders have come from white people. Many universities such as the University of Chicago and Johns Hopkins University are using this work for a standard reference book in some of their courses on social problems. Most of the large libraries, both school and public, also keep it as one of their valuable reference books.

Dr. Work described the purpose of the Negro Year Book in the following manner: "The Negro Year Book performs the unique service to the Race of setting forth facts relating to the present condition of Negroes throughout the world. It notes the progress they are making, the problems which confront them and the efforts which are being made to bring about a better understanding between the Races. Before the Year Book, there were many vague speculations, but no facts. The Year Book simply presents the facts of race relation and race progress without comment."

Though he has received many compliments for his work on the Year Book, Dr. Work considers the finest tribute one that came from an old colored man. This man wrote that he had two books which he read. . . . the Bible and the Negro Year Book. The Year Book, he said, could be used both defensively and offensively. When he argued with white people about the Negro's progress he quoted it and when he argued with Negroes about their lack of progress he also quoted it. Thus as with the Bible many things can be proved from the facts presented in the book. Recently permission has been granted to Mrs. Charlotte Rou, of Frankfort, Germany to translate the Year Book into German. Dr. Karl Brehm, director, Institute de Traduciones, Valencia, Spain has been granted permission to translate the book into French, Spanish and Esperanto.

Though not widely read or appreciated by the Race as a whole this publication is one that fulfills the highest of scientific standards and is an achievement of which the Race can well be proud.

Comments on.

NEGRO YEAR BOOK 1931-32, *edited by Monroe N. Work. Tuskegee Institute, 544 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE eighth edition of the standard reference on the Negro. The new and eighth edition of the *Negro Year Book*, edited again by Dr. Monroe N. Work (Negro Year Book Co., Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, U.S.A., $2 post paid) should be kept at hand for reference by all those who are concerned with colour problems and race relations. It is not so much a black *Whitaker's Almanack* as a black *Hazell's Annual*, that now defunct reference book which, not being so encyclopædic as *Whitaker*, gave fuller space to the subjects with which it dealt. So with this book, in which, by valuable quotation from current authorities as well as statistical tables, all that is worth knowing about inter-racial co-operation, advance of coloured women, discrimination against Negroes, racial integrity, progress in politics, business, the professions, sport, education, and so on is detailed. For the first time the new edition of this book gives considerable space to matters concerning the negro in Africa itself and in Europe and Latin America.

Negro year book: an annual encyclopedia of the negro, 1931-1932; Monroe N. Work, ed. Tuskegee institute, Alabama, Negro year book pub co., 1931. 544p. $2.

This is the eighth edition of a useful reference book. Part one, which is the longest, deals with the negro in the United States; part two, in Latin America; three, in Europe; four, in Africa; five, the negro in poetry and fine arts; six, literature on the negro; seven, a directory of newspapers, agencies, and organizations; eight, statistics showing racial distribution of mankind.

*325.26 Negroes (12-14974)

Negro Year Book: An Annual Encyclopedia of the Negro, 1931-32. By Monroe N. Work. 544 pp. $2. Tuskegee Institute. Alabama.

This Eighth Edition is a distinct improvement over earlier issues both in content and arrangement of matter. Most of the material is new and, in a concise form, gives a comprehensive view of the events affecting the Negro and the progress he is making throughout the world. Special sections are devoted to International Cooperation through the Church and other agencies, national consciousness, discriminations against Negroes, segregation, and the Negro in politics, educational progress and the Negro in the church. Nearly one hundred pages are given to the Negro in Europe and in Africa. The concluding sections deal with the Negro in poetry, a review of recent books relating to the Negro and a directory of Negro newspapers, agencies, and organizations. The statistics (page 537) are inaccurate and the index is inadequate.

S. M. Z.

Sun-Telegraph
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONROE WORK'S YEAR BOOK OFF PRESS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 1—(CNS)—The Negro Year Book, an annual encyclopedia of the Negro, edited by Monroe N. Work, director of the department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute has been published recently. This is the eighth edition of the annual and is published for the current year 1931-32.

The annual consisting of 544 pages, together with a carefully worked out index, deals with every phase of Negro endeavor and contains many interesting and vital facts. The book is divided into eight major divisions: The Negro in the United States, The Negro in Latin America, The Negro in Europe, The Negro in Africa, The Negro in Poetry and Fine Arts, Literature on the Negro, Directory of Negro Newspapers, and News Agencies, and, Statistics Showing the Racial Distribution of Mankind.

Under each of these major portions are numerous sub-divisions dealing with a wealth of material on the progress and welfare of colored people as well as a number of historical data concerning the race. The book, which is recognized as the outstanding annual on the Negro, is a Tuskegee Institute publication.

MONROE WORK'S NEGRO YEAR BOOK OFF PRESS FOR 1931

TUSKEGEE, Ala. —(CNS)— The Negro Year Book, an annual encyclopedia of the Negro, edited by Monroe N. Work, director of the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute has been published recently. This is the eighth edition of the annual and is published for the current year 1931-32.

The annual consisting of 544 pages, together with carefully worked out index, deals with every phase of Negro endeavor and contains many interesting and vital facts.

MONTGOMERY, ALA
JOURNAL & TIMES

SEP 22 1931

The Negro Year Book for 1931-32, an annual encyclopedia of the negro, has been received from the publishers in Tuskegee. This eighth edition of the well known publication is much improved over previous editions and is a hand book which has come to be relied upon for all information relating to the negro, his progress and his achievements. It has been accepted as standard for the purpose and is circulated in all parts of the world. The book is well classified so that information sought is readily ascertainable.

ASKS PERMISSION TO TRANSLATE 1931-1932 NEGRO YEAR BOOK

TUSKEGEE INSTITUE, Ala., Jan 27.—Significant echoes of the widespread interest which the 1931-32 edition of the Negro Year Book, edited by Monroe N. Work, has aroused in Europe was heard during the past month when requests were received for permission to translate the book into four different languages.

Dr. Karl W. Brehm, Director of the Institute de Tradusciones, Valencia, Spain, wishes to translate it into French, German, Spanish and Esperanto. Mrs. Charlotte Rau, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, also requests permission to translate the Negro Year Book into her mother tongue, German. Mrs. Rau feels that the general German public as a whole would be interested in such a translation, just as German scholars have been in the original editions. Mrs. Rau's interest in this project was aroused through an appearance in a German newspaper of a notice concerning the publication of the 1931-32 edition of the Negro Year Book. Mrs. Rau lived in the United States many years ago and became acquainted with Dr Booker T. Washington and his work at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. R. R. Moton, on behalf of Tuskegee Institute, has granted these requests and copies of the book for translation have been sent to both Mrs. Rau and Dr. Brehm.

THE NEGRO YEAR BOOK, 1931-1932. Edited by Dr. Monroe N. Work, Director of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute. (Negro Year Book Co., Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, U.S.A. $2, post paid).

IT is significant that the 1931-32 edition of the Negro Year Book opens with sections on Inter-racial Co-operation and on Women's work. This illustrates encouraging and new emphasis in the progress of the coloured race. The sections on Racial Consciousness, on Discrimination and Segregation state the facts of the situation in the United States dispassionately and concisely. An amusing example of the result of discrimination against people of colour is related incidentally. When the sun tan vogue was at its height, a party of smart Washingtonians went to an exclusive hotel after the races. Their complexions belied the Nordic origin of the visitors, and the head waiter, thinking they were "coloured," therefore declared all the tables were reserved. They were told they could only be served in the privacy of guest rooms. Hysterics resulted, but were assuaged later by profuse apologies from the management. It is to be hoped the Nordics saw the moral of the occurrence.

Valuable data is given on the Negro in politics, in agriculture, in business and professions, in education—and in crime. Considerable space in this valuable and encyclopaedic volume, for the eighth edition of which the Negro statistician, Dr. Monroe Work, is again responsible, is devoted to sections on the Negro in Latin America, in Europe and in Africa, and the information given on forced labour and slavery, labour conditions and inter-racial relations is marked by balance and fairness. No student of the race problem should be without this book.

The Negro Year Book: 1931-1932. Edited by MONROE WORK. Tuskegee, Ala. The Negro Year Book Company. $2.00.

Brown America. By EDWIN R. EMBREE. New York: The Viking Press. $2.50.

When the Negro Year Book last appeared, in 1926, it had already established itself as a standard work of ready reference. The five intervening years were employed in improving its scope, size, workmanship, and arrangement. It offers a general survey of "events affecting the Negro and the progress he is making throughout the world." Topical chapters ensure readable and fairly comprehensive treatment of those issues which are the subject of daily discussion. While not heavily laden, it bears a good burden of statistics. Space is also given to the Negro in Latin America and Africa. The editor made special effort to secure accuracy with regard to things Catholic; and several pages, in the religious section, are devoted to the Church. The list of Catholic High Schools, however, needs completion; as does that of organizations. Experience in the administration of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, of which Mr. Embree is President, has brought him in contact with widely varying phases of Negro life, from one-room rural schools, where "figuring on the board is supplemented by counting and adding and subtracting on the hand," to the highest achievements in education, professions, and public life. It has also made him acquainted with the feeling of the race on many matters frequently misunderstood, and he touches frankly on the sore spots. Although the grandson of a Kentucky abolitionist, William McFee, the author believes in the need of cooperation by the Southern white men for the Southern Negro's best interests. Two of his crusading grandfather's pet beliefs have a decidedly Catholic ring; "that Christians should form a single church and not separate into sects; that 'secret, oath-bound, affiliated societies' were wrong.' Mr. Embree is an optimist with regard to the future of the Negro race in this country, which he considers, as the title indicates, already as a new people. He forsees much suffering still ahead; but a transformation in the end.

L. L. F

The Negro Year Book:

By Arthur C. Parker

The finest record set for the past decade by the "Negro Year Book, an Annual Encyclopedia of the Negro" is well maintained in the 1931-1932 edition, just published by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Every phase of life among Colored American citizens, and a sufficiently comprehensive outline of the activities and interests of Negroes in other countries. Where opinions in regard to facts are presented, they are quoted from accepted leaders of our people, and not given as those of the compiler, Monroe N. Work. The self-effacement shown by Dr. Work is literally a case of the humble being exalted, because the excellence of his selection cannot fail to redound to his credit among careful students whose use his book.

A few things have been included that this reviewer would have left out, and more have been left out that he would have included. For example, one might well argue that the list of periodicals published by or for Negroes should be classified as to type; for example, general newspapers, literary magazines, technical publications, etc. Instead, the classification is purely geographical. Likewise, one might think that the labor unions in which Colored Americans are at present organized—pitiably few as they are—should be listed with the many other types of groups given.

These, however, are minor points. Any real criticism rests not upon the compiler, but upon the activities pictured. One may not like to see, for instance, that many of our influential citizens are turning away from the Republicans, who have sold them out, to the Democrats, who have also sold them out. One may not like to see that others—luckily not many—have gone Communist, and thus placed themselves in position to get killed to further an alien propaganda which purposely makes martyrs of the desperate so that it may give spice to street corner harangues. But the duty of a good reporter is to set forth the facts, and facts these are whether one like them or not.

And one must point out with sorrow that social and economic stupidity is confined to no race. Ethiopian, Mongolian, Caucasian all seem blind to the fact that the only present hope is for the workers of the world, forgetting differences of color, to unite against our present stupid capitalist system in which men starve because they grow too much food. The sooner we band together to build by peaceful means a new order that will produce for use and not for profit, the sooner we will be able to read a "Negro Year Book" which will proclaim freedom for the oppressed.

Book Review.

Much In Little For $2.

NEGRO YEAR BOOK, an Annual Encyclopedia of the Negro: 1931-1932. Edited by Monroe N. Work. Negro Year Book Pub. Co., Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. $2.

From a mass of statistics as it was when first published ten years ago, the Negro Year Book has developed into the authoritative work on the progress of the Negro. The task of compilation is that of the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute under the editorship of Mr. Monroe N. Work, who is director of the department.

The Year Book is not just an annual record of Negro achievement but is an encyclopedia of all the Negro has done and has had done to him.

Among matters with which it deals are the Negro in politics, in agriculture, in business, in athletics, in universities and in invention, Negro labour, the church education, crime, lynching, art and literature.

Everybody interested in the Negro should get a copy. When the labour required to bring out such a work is considered, one must say "It's cheap for the price."

M. N. Work: Negro Year Book

An annual encyclopaedia of the Negro 1931-1932

Tuskegee, 1932. 23 X 15. pp. 544. $ 2. —

L'auteur de cette encyclopédie du Noir aux Etats-Unis est archiviste à l'Institut de Tuskegee, fondé par le célèbre Booker Washington. Le livre est un annuaire digne de ce grand institut et il contient tous les détails concernant la race noire, surtout aux Etats-Unis. Il peut aussi bien être lu comme un récit palpitant qu'être utilisé comme un dictionnaire. Parmi les chapitres qui nous ont frappé le plus, nous en mentionnons un qui énumère les « différenciations aux dépens du Noir » et un autre qui raconte l'histoire de l'esclavage aux Etats-Unis. Comme dictionnaire, l'article intitulé « L'Eglise parmi les Noirs » donne des renseignements très intéressants et celui qui traite de la « Littérature sur le Noir » contient une bibliographie très précieuse de tous les livres publiées entre 1925 et 1930 en anglais (et de quelques uns en d'autres langues) au sujet du Noir. Ce volume ne devrait manquer dans aucune bibliothèque de questions missionnaires.

The Negro Yearbook, 1931-32. By Prof. Monroe N. Work. Negro Yearbook Company, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. 544 pages. Price, $2.

The Negro Yearbook is an encyclopedic work which must be seen to be appreciated. Nor will a casual "once over" suffice; one must study the Yearbook carefully and at length to realize its remarkable scope and value. It is an indispensable guide for those who are seriously interested in the Negro's background, his history, his achievements, his present status in America and the world.

Under the heading "The Negro in the United States," there are twenty-five chapters dealing with such topics as population, industry, agriculture, business, politics, religion, crime, mortality, history and progress, discrimination, segregation, race consciousness, racial integrity, and interracial cooperation. (Professor Work, true to his fine spirit and philosophy of racial adjustment, put the last-named chapter first.) Add to this section of the book parts five, six, and seven, treating of Negro achievement in art, literature, and other fields, and one has by far the most valuable compilation of facts about American Negroes ever undertaken.

Naturally one would not expect in the same volume an equally complete survey of conditions in other lands, but there are nearly a hundred double-column pages packed with information on the conditions of Negroes abroad, including a particularly full treatment of the situation in South Africa.

Essential to every person who needs facts in the vast field which it covers.

R. B. ELEAZER.

Negro Year Book-1931

Comments on

New Edition of Negro Year Book Ready Soon

Amsterdam News

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Jan. 26 (ANP.)—The Negro Year Book is in the process of completion and will be ready for distribution about the first of March according to Dr. Monroe N. Work, editor and director of the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute. 1-28-31

This edition of The Year Book will represent a radical departure from previous editions in both content and in assembly of matter. It will be printed on a better grade of paper in double columns with suitable and easily distinguished headings. N.Y. City.

There will be more than 500 pages in the new edition, and all the changes will make for easier reading and quicker reference.

The book review division is elaborated upon, and sections in it are under fifteen headings, including poetry, Negro drama, folklore, novels, stories dealing with race mixtures, novels dealing with lower class Negroes, and others. The reviews of the books are further classified according to the subjects dealt with, as slavery, history, economics, race problems.

All sections are enlarged but the one dealing with Africa has been increased very extensively. Subjects dealt with in this section are forced labor, slavery, independent governments, European powers, and the problems of races, Africa, and internation co-operation.

The section dealing with the Negro in politics is one of the most interesting sections in the new edition. Thirty-five pages are devoted to this subject under which office holding, including political appointments, Negro members of Congress and members of State legislative, disfranchisement, Negro and political parties.

YEAR BOOK READY SOON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 30.—The "Negro" year book will be ready for distribution about March 1, according to Monroe W. Work, editor and director of research at Tuskegee Institute. The 1930 edition will cover all phases of the life and accomplishments of the Race in America.

Negro Year Book Nears Completion

Courier

1-31-31

Pittsburgh, Pa

TUCKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. aJn. 29.—(ANP)—The Negro Year Book is in the process of completion and will be ready for distribution about the first of March, according to Dr. Monroe N. Work, editor and director of the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute.

This edition of the Year Book will represent a radical departure from previous editions in both content and in assembly of matter. It will be printed on a better grade of paper in double columns with suitable and easily distinguished headings.

There will be more than five hundred pages in the new edition, and all the changes will make for easier reading and quicker reference.

The book review division is elaborated upon, and sections in it are under fifteen headings, including Poetry, Negro Drama, Folklore, Novels, Stories Dealing with Race Mixtures, Novels Dealing with Lower Class Negroes, and others. The reviews of the books are further classified according to the subjects dealt with as Slavery, History, Economics, Race Problems, etc.

NEW "NEGRO YEAR BOOK" READY

Salisbury

1-28-31

(Associated Negro Press)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug.,—The Eighth Edition of the Negro Year Book compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute has just come from the Tuskegee Institute Press, and is ready for distribution according to its editor, Monroe N. Work. The Negro Year Book continues to be the standard work of reference on all matters relating to and is the most extensively used compendium of information on the Negro. It provides a comprehensive and impartial view of the events affecting the Negro and the progress he is making throughout the world.

This edition of the Year Book represents a radical departure from previous editions in both content and in assembly of matter. It is printed on a better grade of paper in double columns with suitable and easily distinguished headings and contains more than five hundred pages. All changes will make for easier reading and quicker reference.

The book review division is elaborated upon, and sections in it are under fifteen headings. The reviews of the books are further classified according to the subjects dealt with as Slavery, History, Economics, Race Problems, etc. All sections are enlarged but the one dealing with Africa has been increased very extensively. Subjects dealt with in this section are Forced Labor, Slavery, Independent Governments, European Powers and the Problems of Races, Africa and Interracial Cooperation. The sections dealing with the Negro in Politics is one of the most interesting sections in the new edition.

New Edition of Year Book Ready for Distribution

Amsterdam

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Aug. 24.—The eighth edition of the Negro Year Book, compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, has just come from the Tuskegee Institute press and is ready for distribution, according to its editor, Monroe N. Work. 8-26-31

This edition of the year book represents a radical departure from previous editions in both content and assembly of matter. It is printed on a better grade of paper in double columns, wtih easily distinguished headings, and contains more than 500 pages. New York,

The book review division is elaborated upon and sections in it are under fifteen headings. The reviews of the books are further classified according to the subjects dealt wtih, such as slavery, history, economics, race problems, etc. Subjects dealt with in the African section are forced labor, slavery, independent governments, European powers and the problems of races, Africa and interracial co-operation. Another section deals with the Negro in politics. The price was not announced in the release.

Annual Negro Year Book Ready for Distribution

Age

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—The eighth edition of the Negro Year Book, compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, has just come from the Tuskegee Institute press, and is ready for distribution, according to its editor, Monroe N. Work. 9-5-31

The Negro Year Book continues to be the standard work of reference on all matters relating to, and is the most extensively used compendium of information on the Negro. It provides a comprehensive and impartial view of the events affecting the Negro and the program he is making throughout the world. New York, 9-6-31

This edition of the Year Book represents a radical departure from previous editions, in both content and in assembly of matter. It is printed on a better grade of paper in double columns with suitable and easily distinguished headings. and contains more than five hundred pages. All the changes will make for easier reading and quicker reference.

The book review division is elaborated upon, and sections in it are under fifteen headings. The reviews of the books are further classified according to the subjects dealt with, as Slavery, History, Economics, Race Problems, etc. All sections are enlarged, but the one dealing with Africa has been increased very extensively. The section dealing with the Negro in politics is one of the most interesting sections of the new edition.

The present Year Book, as was true of the previous ones, is in a form suitable to the needs of both the general reader and the student. The book is also especially adapted for use in schools and other places where historical and sociological courses on the Negro are given.

THE NEW NEGRO YEAR BOOK

Herald-Dispatch

The fine record set for the past decade by the "Negro Year Book, an Annual Encyclopedia of the Negro" is well maintained in the 1931-1932 edition, just published by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. 10-10-31

Every phase of life among Colored American citizens, and a sufficiently comprehensive outline of the activities and interests of Negroes in other countries, is well covered by factual statements based on official sources. Where opinions in regard to facts are presented, they are quotations from accepted leaders of our people, and not given as those of the compiler Monroe N. Work. The self-effacement shown by Dr. Work is literally a case of the humble being exalted because the excellence of his selection cannot fail to redound to his credit among careful students who read this book. Baltimore,

A few things have been included that this reviewer would have left out that he woul have included. For example, one might well argue that the list of periodicals published by or for Negroes should be clasified as to type; for example, general newspapers, literatary magazines, technical publications, etc. Instead, the classification is purely geographical. Likewise, one might think that the labor unions in which Colored American are at present organized—pitably few as they are—should be listed with the many other types of groups given.

These, however, are minor points. Any real criticism rests not upon the compiler, but upon the activities pictured. One may not like to see, for instance, that many of our influential citizens are turning away from the Republicans, who have sold them out. One may not like to see that others—luckily not many—have gone Communist, and thus placed themselves in position to get killed to further alien propaganda which purposely makes martyrs of the desperate so that it may give spice to street corner harangues. But the duty of a good reporter is to set forth the facts, and facts there are, whether one likes them or not.

And one must point out with sorrow that social and economic stupidity is confined to no race. Ethiopian, Mongolian, Caucasian all seem blind to the fact that the only present hope is for the workers of the world, forgetting differences of colors, to unite against our present stupid capitalist system in which men starve because they grow too much food. The sooner we band together to build by peaceful means a new order that will produce for use and not for profit, the sooner will we be able to read a "Negro Year Book" which will proclaim freedom for the oppressed.

MONROE WORK'S NEGRO YEAR BOOK OFF PRESS

Tuskegee, Ala.—(CNS)—The Negro Year Book, an annual encyclopedia of the Negro, edited by Monroe N. Work, director of the Department or Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute has been published recently. This is the eighth edition of the annual and is published for the current year 1931-32.

The annual consisting of 544 pages, together with a carefully worked out index, deals with every phase of Negro endeavor and contains many interesting and ital facts. The book is divided into eight major divisions The Negro in the Uunited States, The Negro in Latin America, The Negro in Europe, The Negro in Africa, The Negro in Poetry and Fine Arts, Literature on the Negro, Directory of Negro Newspapers, and News Agencies, and. Statistics Showing the Racial Distribution of Mankind.

Under each of these major portions are numerous sub-divisions dealing with a wealth of material on the progress and welfare of colored people as well as a number of historical data concerning the race. The book, which is recognized a sthe out-annual on the Negro, is a Tuskegee Institute publication.

MOBILE, ALA.
REGISTER

SEP 28 1931

The Negro Year Book of 1931-32, an annual encyclopedia of the negro, has been received from the publishers in Tuskegee. This eighth edition of the well known publication is much improved over previous editions and is a handbook which has come to be relied upon for much information relating to the negro, his progress and his achievements. It has been accepted as standard for the purpose and is circulated in all parts of the world. The book is well classified so that information sought is readily ascertainable.

Negro Year Book To Be Published in Four Languages

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Significant echoes of the widespread interest which the 1931-32 edition of the Negro Year Book, edited by Monroe N. Work, has aroused in Europe were heard during the past month when requests were received for permission to translate the book into four different languages.

Dr. Karl W. Bherm, director of the Institute de Traduciones, Valencia, Spain, wishes to translate it into French, German, Spanish and Esperanto. Mrs. Charlotte Rau, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, also requests permission to translate the Negro Year Book into her mother tongue, German. Mrs. Rau feels that the general German public as a whole would be interested in such a translation just as German scholars have been in the original editions. Mrs. Rau's interest in this project was arousedthrough an appearance in a Germar newspaper of notice concerning the publication of the 1931-32 edition of the Negro Year Book. Mrs. Rau lived in the United States many years ago and became acquainted with Dr. Booker T. Washington and his work at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. R. R. Moton on behalf of Tuskegee Institute has granted these requests and copies of the book for the translation have been sent to both Mrs. Rau and Dr. Brehm.

NEGRO YEAR BOOK IN TRANSLATION

JAN 26 1932

Soon to Appear Abroad in Four Languages

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 26.—Significant echoes of the widespread interest which the 1931-32 editon of the negro year book, edited by Monroe N. Work, has aroused in Europe were heard during the past month when requests were received for permission to translate the book into four different languages.

Dr. Karl W. Brehm, director of the Institute de tradusciones, Valencia, Spain, wishes to translate it into French, German, Spanish and Esperanto. Mrs. Charlotte Rau, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, also requests permission to translate it into her mother tongue. Mrs. Rau's interest in this project was aroused through an appearance in a German newspaper of a notice concerning the publication of the 1931-32 editon of the negro year book. Mrs. Rau lived in the United States many years ago and became acquainted with Dr. Booker T. Washington and his work at Tuskegee institute.

Dr. R. R. Moton on behalf of Tus-

kegee institute has granted these requests and copies for translation have been sent to both Mrs. Rau and Dr. Brehm.

To Translate Year Book Into 4 Languages

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 6.—(AP)—Significant echoes of the widespread interest which the 1931-32 edition of the Negro Year Book, edited by Monroe N. Work, has aroused in Europe were heard during the past month when refuests were received for permission to translate the book into four different languages.

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Dr. R. R. Moton on behalf of Tuskegee institute has granted these requests and copies of the book for translation have been sent to both Mrs. Rau and Dr. Brehm.

Negro Year Book to Have 4 Translations

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal, has received and granted requests from Europe for the translation of the Negro Year Book for 1931-32 into four foreign languages.

Dr. Karl W. Brehm, director, Institute de Tradusciones, Valencia, Spain, will render it into French, German, Spanish and Esperanto.

Mrs. Chorlotte Rau, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, who formerly lived in the United States and knew Dr. Booker T. Washington, will translate it into German, in interest of the general German public.

ALL ABOUT NEGROES.

That quiet, responsible old collector of reliable facts and figures concerning the race, Dr. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, gives an amusing example of the result of discrimination against colour in his 1931-32 edition of the Negro Year Book, which has just been published. When the sun tan vogue was at its height, a party of smart washingtonians went after the races to an exclusive hotel. Mistaking from their complexion as the Nordic might be, visitors, and thinking they were "coloured," the head waiter declared all the tables were reserved and told them that they could only be served in the privacy of guest rooms. Result hysterics, followed later by profuse apologies from the management.

In this encyclopædic book of facts, which is published at $2 at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Dr. Work also tells of how one of the slowly increasing number of coloured policemen arrested a restaurant keeper because he refused to serve him with a cup of coffee because he was a Negro. On arrival at the station, however, the white police lieutenant freed the restaurant keeper and rated the constable. But the latter took the case further and finally got the restaurant owner convicted for violating the Civil rights bill.

An interesting aspect of the people's struggle for recognition is their plea that Negro should always be spelled with a capital letter. A list of 117 important papers and publishing houses is given all of which now follow this practice. It is pointed out that the word Negro, like French, Chinese or Eskimo, was, before slavery, always capitalised. "But it looked bad in an advertisement for a slave owner to advertise for sale "6 ploughs, 3 mules, 2 cows, 6 bales of cotton and 10 Negroes," capitalising only the last. It looked bad to capitalise the name of a mere chattel. That was the original motive behind the custom that made out "Negro" to be a common noun.

This valuable reference book answers almost any question you care to put to it about the condition and progress of the Negro in the United States, and this new edition also has valuable sections dealing with matters of education, colour bar, labour ordinances, etc. of Negroes in Latin America and Africa.